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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE REPUBLICANS TO MEET TOMORROW

George R. Carter Is
Mentioned for the
Chairmanship.

POLITICIANS WENT TO MOLOKAI

E. A. FRASER SAYS PUTTING
HAWAII INTO ONE COUN-
TY WILL NOT DO.

The New Ballot Boxes for the Con-
vention are About Completed

—Meeting at Drill Shed
Tuesday Evening.

There promises to be a good-natured contest over the honor of being chairman of the republican convention which convenes in the morning. George R. Carter has been mentioned for the place and it is understood that he will have the solid support of the delegation of the Fifth district. A caucus of the delegates from Hawaii and Maui was held yesterday afternoon at which the delegates from those islands agreed to support H. P. Baldwin of Maui for chairman of the convention.

Who will be the secretary has been but little discussed. In the convention of last May a secretary was elected from without the body of the convention, but as this is against all political practices and usages in the states it is not likely that it will be done tomorrow, though it may be out of compliment to Mr. Hendry. In the states the secretaryship of a convention is second in honor only to the chairmanship and is always given to some prominent delegate to the convention. Often it is used to trade on, some large delegation which wants the chairmanship for one of its members pledging to vote for a member of some other delegation for secretary, in lieu of the support of that other delegation of their candidate for chairman. Whether any trades of that kind have been agreed on for tomorrow remains to be seen, though it was rumored last night that such a deal was by no means improbable.

The inhabitants of the leper settlement on Molokai have at last been invaded by political spellbinders, notwithstanding the fact that at a recent meeting of the board of health W. H. Cornwall, democratic national committeeman for Hawaii, was refused permission to send exponents of democratic doctrine to Kalaupapi on a steamer and present to the people there the principles of the democratic platform in great detail. The exclusion of political oratory on Molokai presented no terrors to the democratic leaders, however, and when they felt convinced that the residents of that place really desired light upon the doctrine of Bryan, sixteen to one, and anti-imperialism, they resolved among themselves to see that the information should be properly disseminated, the territorial powers that be to the contrary notwithstanding.

When the steamer Lehua left the port of Walluku, on Maui, the first of the week, included in the passenger list might have been found John Richardson, Thomas Clark and John Wise, prominent leaders in Hawaiian democracy. That these parties were not on a pleasure excursion was soon manifested. They had as their destination the island of Molokai, and they were fully armed with great quantities of literature, statistics and other information regarding the doctrine as taught by the great Jefferson and the more recent apostle, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. Furthermore, each member of the party was fully primed with speeches that were expected to convince the most skeptical regarding the advantages of their political faith, even to the residents of Molokai.

In due time the steamer reached the vicinity of the leper settlement and in the distance the vessel was sighted by the officials, who vigilantly guard the coming in and the going out of visitors to the settlement. As the boat neared the wharf the mission of the three men was made known, but the stern and unsympathetic officials could not see the matter in the same light as the political emissaries would have them look upon their proposition, and they stoutly maintained that the law regarding the admittance of visitors to the settlement would be strictly enforced. Pleading was in vain, and after much palaver and coaxing, Messrs. Richardson, Wise and Clark were told that they would be permitted to leave the Lehua in a small boat and could tie up to the shore with a small intervening space of deep blue sea between them and the forbidden land, and then if they possessed voices of sufficient long distance carrying power, they might be permitted to address the people under these restrictions.

This arrangement was finally agreed upon and aboard a small tender, safely anchored a short distance from the beach, democratic doctrine was launched at a great rate. The speakers were greeted by a large delegation of residents, as the visit of the politicians became known throughout the settlement, and they crowded to the water's edge to gather the crumbs of anti-expansion and free silver information as it fell from the lips of the undaunted orators. The speech-making lasted for several hours, when "all aboard" was

finally signalled from the steamer and the speakers returned to the Lehua and thence to their homes.

These gentlemen declare that their visit to the island will result in much good to the cause of democracy because of the convincing manner in which the doctrine was presented. At any rate they feel quite jubilant over the coup over the rival parties and mildly suggest that it is up to the republican party to secure the services of one of the wireless telegraph balloons and make an aerial trip to the prohibited territory and engage the services of an able-bodied megaphone to assist in carrying the sound to the listening ear of the Molokai resident.

E. A. Fraser, the manager of the Hawaiian Railway Company at Mahukona, was a passenger on the Kinu yesterday. Mr. Fraser has come up for the convention. When interviewed by a Republican reporter yesterday he said:

"I have no doubt that the republicans will carry the election. In my own district politics is quite lively. All three of the parties are grasping the situation and working in good earnest. We have adopted Tammany hall methods, having divided our districts into seven sub-districts and appointed ward captains.

"There are 350 voters in our district. Of these fully one-half are enrolled in republican precinct clubs. We began early in the year so that Wilcox and his corps of spellbinders did us but little harm. The democrats also expect some silver-tongued orators to visit them in a short time.

"In regard to the possible division of the territory into counties. Let me impress upon you these facts:

"First, Hawaii is altogether too large for one county.

"Second, it would be almost impossible for delegates from the leeward side of the island to get to Hilo.

"Third, that the most equal division of the island would be to practically follow the natural boundary, that is, to place Hamakua, Kohala and the two Kona's with Waialeale or Kailua as the county seat, in one division and Hilo, Puna and Kau, with Hilo as capital, in the other. But putting the island into one county will not be thought of for a second."

The office of the commissioner of agriculture and forestry presents a busy scene these days. Wray Taylor, the registrar of voters, has been kept on the jump for weeks past with work upon the new ballot boxes for the coming election. The receptacles for votes in the November election are now being labeled and securely roped to facilitate handling. A separate lock and key are companies each box to properly insure its privacy. The boxes are well made, of clear pine, and afterwards stained and varnished. They are put up in convenient size for handling. This work will occupy the attention of the commissioners for some time to come. There are three boxes for each precinct, one for delegates to congress, one for senators and another for representatives. The tickets will be of three different colors—red, white and blue—which is a happy conceit of Registrar Taylor. In returning the boxes election officers should return the keys under separate covers and not drop them into the boxes after they are locked.

A nominating convention was held by the citizens at Lihue on Wednesday evening, September 19. W. H. Rice was elected president and H. D. Wishard secretary. The first order of business was the nomination for senators and W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox and S. K. Kao were placed in nomination. Messrs. Rice and Wilcox were declared the nominees, the former receiving 33 votes, the latter 32, while Mr. Kao received 6 votes. Messrs. Rice and Wilcox will stand for senators.

S. K. Kao, S. Kall, R. Walehuli, A. W. Wilcox, E. Knudsen, Alex. K. McBryde, W. McBryde, M. Sheldon, J. K. Kaiwi and M. Kanikavilius were proposed for representatives.

The vote was as follows: R. Walehuli, 31; S. Kall, 27; A. W. Wilcox, 24; S. K. Kao, 19; W. Sheldon, 16; E. Knudsen, 14; Alex. McBryde, 12; W. McBryde, 8; J. K. Kaiwi, 9; M. Kanikavilius, 3. The first four having received the highest number of votes were unanimously declared nominated. Quite a little excitement was shown over this election, as no slate had been decided upon.

The next on the program was the election for delegates to congress and the following vote was taken: Sam Parker, 19; W. H. Rice, Jr., 12; A. S. Wilcox, 4; P. Isenberg, Jr., 3; and Bob Wilcox, 3. S. Parker was declared the choice of the convention.

Senator A. N. Kopoikai of Walluku came in on the Kinu yesterday. Amongst the delegates last evening he was very frequently mentioned for the permanent chairmanship of tomorrow's convention.

The conference committees from the Fourth and Fifth districts for the nomination of senators will meet at the drill shed on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose for which it was appointed. The committee from the Fourth district consists of H. M. Mott-Smith, A. V. Gear and Charles Wilcox, and from the Fifth of Curtis P. Lauka, T. McCants Stewart and L. L. McCandless.

The Maui board of registration left Lahaina for the Lehua for the leper settlement last Wednesday evening. They had already registered over 1,000 voters on Maui and they will take to Kanaapali, Waiehe, Paia, Hamakua, Kula, Huelo and Kihel on their return from Molokai next week. The board

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FILIPINO VOLUNTEERS REPLACE AMERICANS

Such is the Plan in the
Philippines at
Present.

TRIBAL HATRED IS VERY STRONG

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BITTERNESS
AND JEALOUSIES.

Macabebes Scouts Have Done Excellent Work and the Ilocanos That Have Been Enlisted Do Splendidly.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
MANILA, Aug. 1.—As the time approaches for the volunteers to leave these islands and return to the United States in order that all may be mustered out there by June 30 of next year, the question of how to replace the departing troops has brought the matter of an armed native militia to general notice.

For more than a year there has been in the service of the United States a detachment of native Macabebes scouts and their work has in the main been satisfactory. It is argued that other native fighting organizations can be used with as good a result as the Macabebes, especially if the authorities take advantage of existing tribal hatreds and jealousies in selecting native soldiery to operate against the Tagalogs. In many of the village garisons throughout the islands native inhabitants are being employed as a local police force to protect their own villages against depredation and attacks from robbers and other malefactors. These local police are in some cases given firearms and uniforms and they have at times done effective work in the limited field of action allowed them, namely, the protection of their own homes. They have also been used in operations against the insurgents, both in Luzon and in the Southern Islands. In Leyte they did good work two months ago when they helped eight American soldiers repel a persistent insurgent attack upon their town, and two weeks ago, near Lipa, twenty native policemen went out alone against forty insurgents, scattered the enemy, killing one, and returned proudly to their town with two of their number wounded. These are the beginnings of what must eventually come to pass in the Philippines, namely, the organization and use of native soldiery to preserve order in the country. Just how these men will be organized and officered is not yet decided, but Major Allen of the Forty-third regiment, on Samar island, has lately been given permission by General MacArthur to organize two companies of Visayans for use against the insurgents, and Colonel Kennon of the Thirty-fifth regiment, now stationed in Cebu, in the Nueva Ecija province of Luzon, has been experimenting along the same lines with Ilocanos from the northern portion of Luzon island.

In December of last year about 600 Ilocanos came to Colonel Kennon at Cabañatuan, and asked to enlist under the American flag. Colonel Kennon at once opened negotiations with the corps headquarters in Manila on the matter and June 1 he was granted permission to enlist fifty Ilocanos as scouts. During this interim of six months the 600 men were employed as far as possible as road builders, ration carriers and guides. The success of this first detachment in the service will probably soon lead to the enlistment of other Ilocano tribesmen.

Between Ilocano and Tagalog there is a fierce race hatred. The Tagalogs have lorded it over the Ilocanos for years and have held them down and oppressed them. But today the Ilocanos, who pride themselves on belonging to another and distinct tribe from the Tagalogs, have in a measure accepted American sovereignty and are itching for chances to get at their enemy. This attitude of the Ilocanos subjects them to Tagalog reprisals and vengeance. Last month a band of insurgents caught three Ilocano women and one man alone on the road near San Jose, in Nueva Ecija province. The man and one woman were at once killed. The other two women were horribly wounded with bolos and then buried alive in a well, where American soldiers later found and rescued them. On the borders of the Ilocano-Tagalog country such occurrences are common and go to show the existing tribal hatred. It is this hatred more than anything else that renders the Ilocano effective and useful as a fighter against the Tagalogs.

Colonel Kennon's scouts were at once put on the trail of the Tagalog party that buried the Ilocano women alive and they chased and punished them.

The scouts have been active since their organization. For the first three weeks they were drilled by Americans and their own non-commissioned officers, showing much interest and pride and considerable aptitude in this training. They were sent, June 24, to the support of the American garrison at Alibaga, threatened with attack by 300 rebels. The following day twenty-two Ilocanos, scouting south of Alibaga, under command of Lieutenant Jernigan

of the Thirty-fourth regiment, met sixty of the enemy and, in a sharp fight, killed four. They put five more of the insurgents hors de combat June 28 and June 30 seven Ilocanos and three Americans met seventy insurgents and, after killing three, they retired for reinforcements and found Lieutenant Jernigan, with thirty scouts, who promptly routed the Tagalogs, adding to the rebel losses thereby until the total number of the enemy killed by the fifty Ilocano scouts on their first campaign reached seventeen.

In their fighting the Ilocanos are much benefited by the moral support given them by the presence of Americans at their side. They do better work when with the Americans than when alone. They are not as yet very good shots and it is sometimes difficult to make them cease firing during the excitement of a skirmish. In the matter of getting information from the people and finding hidden rifles they are supreme. They can look over a crowd of Tagalogs, all protesting their innocence and friendliness to the Americans, and, with almost unerring correctness, pick out those who are active rebels from those who are not. Lieutenant Jernigan, who has worked with these new Ilocano scouts more than any other American officer, reports them to be obedient and brave. They do not pilfer or loot; they are better fitted than Americans for chasing down ladrones and brigands because they can live where an American would starve, and they can travel quicker through swamps and jungles than can our soldiers.

It has been Colonel Kennon's policy to pursue the robbers and insurgents without let-up. Their bands have been dispersed in his district and they are not permitted to organize; their chiefs have been killed and they are afraid to show themselves with arms. All this work has fallen on the Americans and they are worn out and exhausted with the continual round of "hike" and guard duty, guard duty and "hike." The Ilocanos are showing that they can relieve the Americans of some of this most arduous work.

When the Ilocano scouts were organized their first duty was on outpost near Cabañatuan. They at once abused the power given them by making every Tagalog who came along that road respectfully salute them. But as champions of those who are oppressed, the American officers soon put a stop to this practice.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

The usual Sunday concert will be given at the capitol grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program will be as follows:

PART I.
The Old Hundred.
Overture—Cagliostro.....Adam
Fantasia—The Cossack Patrol.....Fantasia
Duet—Excellence.....Tschakoff
Suite—Hermione.....Balpe
Rondele.....Rondele
PART II.
Selection—"The Messenger Boy".....Caryl Monkton
Piece Characteristic—Spanish Beauty (new).....Stickney
Fantasia—Hungarian.....Brahms
Potpourri—Canadian.....Barwood
The Star Spangled Banner.

FIELD DAY PRACTICE.

Y. M. C. A. Athletes Hard at Work at the Drill Shed.

Nearly a score of Y. M. C. A. athletes went out to the drill shed grounds yesterday afternoon, where they spent an hour in gymnastic work preparatory to the coming athletic contest. The boys show great enthusiasm in their practice work and they are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will try conclusions in various sports and games on the Punaohu college grounds. Most of the work was along the line of pole vaulting, running high jumping and standing jumping.

Physical Director Coats is sending out the entry blanks for the contest and to date quite a number have called for them. The committee on handicapping has been selected and will consist of the following: C. H. Cooke, chairman; C. A. McDonald, E. R. Turner, W. W. Williamson and C. A. Elston.

Mrs. Tewksbury Violent.

Mrs. Tewksbury, who was found yesterday morning on the corner of Punchbowl and King streets in a condition of mind that led a passing police officer to take her in charge and bring her to the station for safe keeping, was yesterday committed to the insane asylum by Associate Justice Perry after an examination. The woman on the street and after she was locked up acted in the most insane manner and attempted violence on several of the police officers. Judge Wilcox, who went to see the woman in the jail, was attacked by her. The bars of the cell only prevented her taking hold of the judge in the violent manner as she had of one of the officers who arrested her.

SOME BARD NOTES.

Music May be Secured by all Parties on Proper Application.

The band will play at the capitol grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tomorrow evening the band will not play at Emma square, as the band will take part in the republican convention at Progress hall at 7:30 o'clock.

By the way, if the democratic or independent conventions or any other old convention wants the services of the band they can get it just the same as the republicans, if application is made at the proper time and of the proper authority.

SEWER WORK UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Seepage Water Retards
Work on Queen
Street.

BUT WORK SYSTEMATICALLY DONE

SEVEN STEAM PUMPS ARE
REQUIRED TO KEEP DOWN
THE WATER.

Contractors Have had a Rough Job, but Expect to Complete the Work in a few Days.

A visit to the seven steam pumps now working day and night along the route of the new sewer, which is about finished by the contractors, Vincent & Belcher of San Francisco, would lead the average spectator to believe that despite the fact that they pump thousands of gallons of seepage water every minute, their effort to relieve the deep trench now open in the vicinity of Fort and Queen streets would seem well nigh fruitless. Such, however, is not exactly the case. The stopping of the pumps for the shortest possible time has a decided effect upon the water level of the ditch. In all the twenty-five years' experience of Contractor Belcher he says that he has never encountered so difficult a problem of ridding himself of the encroachment of water as he has found in the work on the Honolulu sewer contract. Since the work was first commenced, about a year ago, the workmen have had to combat the seepage of water from the start. The route of the improvement has been wholly through beds of coral. This formation is extremely porous and permits the water to seep through like a sieve. At a depth of but a few feet the water begins to show itself, and the deeper the trench the greater the volume of flow.

The sewer is, however, rapidly nearing completion. Only a few days' more work will be required to finish the contract. When through, the contractors will have laid about a mile of piping from the corner of Fort and Queen streets to the reservoir. The main body of the work is formed by moulding concrete which in the clear is thirty-two inches in diameter. In the construction there has been used 4,600 feet of vitrified pipe of twenty-four inches in diameter. This conduit is being laid along Fort street upon a solid bed of concrete.

Fort street, at the corner of Queen, is at the present time a very much blocked thoroughfare because of the operating of the pumps and the carrying off of the waste water by a lateral ditch upon the surface of the street. Each pump at work on the contract has a capacity of 700 gallons a minute and collectively they deliver nearly 5,000 gallons of sea water from the trenches every minute.

Messrs. Vincent & Belcher are feeling very well satisfied with the progress and result of their work, considering the tremendous difficulties they have been subjected to in carrying on the construction. They will, however, be greatly pleased when the last section of pipe is laid and the final spadeful of street filling has been replaced in the trenches. This accomplished, they believe they will be entitled to a well earned rest.

Returning Kamaainas.

Among the returning passengers in the Australia are W. R. Castle, Jr., from a trip to Europe. M. A. Cheek, formerly of the Y. M. C. A. here, coming for a short visit to friends. William Mutch, who will attend to the starting of the new building on the Arlington grounds for Alexander Young, William Cunningham and family returning from a trip to the coast. H. B. Gehring of the new railroad on Hawaii returning from the east, where he has been negotiating with contractors and suppliers. G. A. Graham of the Honolulu Iron Works, who has been on a business trip to San Francisco. H. P. Eakin, who has been making a tour of investigation of the California oil fields.

Doric Brought Over Five Tons of Mail

Postoffice Employees Assorted and Distributed This Large Amount Within Twenty-seven Hours.

"Tired? Well, I should say so," said an employee of the postoffice last night in response to a query by a Republican reporter.

"The Doric brought the largest amount of mail from the states ever handled in this office, with one exception," said Assistant Postmaster Louis Kenake last night. "Really, it was the biggest mail to be handled in the office ever brought to this office in any one steamer. A larger tonnage was handled when H. M. Flint, the post-office inspector came over, but the largest portion of that was postoffice supplies. The Doric brought 195 bags of mail, weighing over five tons. Think of that, more than 10,000 pounds of mail; all of it distributed from Friday

afternoon at 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. That will give you some idea of the work the men have performed."

Further inquiry showed that all the letters and a large portion of the paper mail which came in on the Doric was distributed before 6 o'clock Friday evening, besides hundreds of patrons being waited on at the general delivery windows. The remainder of the newspaper mail was all distributed before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and mail for the other islands made up at the same time. There still remains about one hour's work in distribution in distributing circulars received by the Doric, but all the first and second class mail was distributed—and there were five tons of it—within twenty-seven hours after its receipt, and the mail for the other islands sorted out and made up for mailing in the same time.

The coming week will be a busy one for the postoffice employees. The steamer Coptic will sail for the coast Monday, the Miowera on Wednesday, while the Australia will arrive Wednesday and the Nippon Maru and Warrimoo on Saturday.

Juniors Did Not Ramble

The ramble to the Palolo valley, which had been planned by the Y. M. C. A. juniors, did not materialize yesterday. At the hour for leaving the building but a few of the youngsters had appeared, and it was thought best to defer the trip to a later date.

PREPARING TO WELCOME NOBLES OF ISLAM TEMPLE

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE
VARIOUS MASONIC BODIES
HAS ORGANIZED.

Hard Working Committees Selected
Last Night—Reception, a Tea
and a Luau Agreed
Upon.

The general committee of the various Masonic bodies of Honolulu appointed to make preparations for the reception of the nobles of Islam temple of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco on their visit next month held a somewhat protracted meeting at the temple last evening. It was the initial meeting and the attendance was large and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

An executive committee was appointed accredited to the various bodies as indicated:

Aloha temple, Mystic Shrine, C. B. Wood, M. D., chairman; Hawaiian lodge, J. M. Oat, treasurer; Pacific lodge, N. E. Gedge; Le Progress lodge, W. Henry; chapter, R. A. M., J. Little; Knights Templar, A. F. Gilliland; Rose Croix chapter, Scottish Rite, F. B. Asch; Lodge of Perfection, A. Barnes; Secretary: Consistory, 32d degree, H. F. Cooper.

The following additional committees were appointed:

On Finance—E. I. Spaulding, E. O. White, W. R. Farrington, Andrew Brown, J. A. McCandless, H. E. Cooper, Fred Whitney, W. G. Ashley and J. G. Pratt.

On Reception—F. A. Schaeffer, W. L. Stanley, Prince David, J. H. Boyd, Dr. C. B. Cooper, H. E. Cooper, A. V. Gear, Geo. F. Benton and Dr. C. B. Wood.

On Entertainment—A. S. Cleghorn, W. A. Whiting, C. M. White, C. L. Crabbe, S. Parker, R. F. Lange, W. Auld, S. H. Comstock, W. H. Cornwall and Prince David.

On Decorations—George D. Strathmeyer, A. F. Gilliland, Theo. Hoffman, L. Grant, W. G. Ashley.

The manner of reception and entertainment of the visiting nobles was fully discussed and a ground work laid, at least.

It was agreed that there should be a luau, but neither time nor place was fixed upon.

On the afternoon of the arrival of the Shrine there will be a reception at the Masonic temple for the purpose of introducing the visitors and sort of breaking the ice, socially.

A committee will also be sent to Hilo to receive and welcome the visitors there and escort them to Honolulu.

The general committee will meet from time to time and will perfect its arrangements in ample season. The welcome here of the Shrine will be one they will long remember and of a character in keeping with the hospitality of the craft in Honolulu.

JEWISH NEW YEAR WILL BE CELEBRATED

This evening at 6 o'clock the celebration of the Jewish New Year will commence with appropriate ceremonies.

Special services will be held in the Model block at 7 o'clock, at which time addresses will be made by prominent Hebrews of this city.

Monday will be generally observed by people of the Jewish faith and suspension of business among their number will be the rule. The celebration will mark the birth of the year 5661 according to the Jewish calendar. Services will also be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock and the remainder of the day will be given over to a holiday. S. Rosenberg, the president of the Jewish congregation of Honolulu, which has been recently organized, will have the celebration in charge.

There will be a rally of the Central Union bible class a week from today. An attendance of 500 is expected.

SHOE MANUFACTORY PLANNED FOR HONOLULU

Prospect is That the
Town Will Soon
Have One.

LOCAL CAPITALISTS INTERESTED

AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE
THAT OUGHT TO RECEIVE
ENCOURAGEMENT.

An Eastern Expert Shoe Manufacturer Says This is an Ideal Point for Such a Plant.

That Honolulu will have a large shoe manufactory soon is now practically assured. For many months prominent local capitalists have had the project in contemplation. They have carefully looked over the field at home and abroad, noting the great possibilities for a ready market for the production of such an industry. The more consideration they have given to the matter, the stronger they have become convinced that the organization of such an enterprise would be a sure winner and a successful money-making concern.

After several informal meetings, those who had become interested in the matter decided upon sending to the mainland for an expert to make a visit to the islands and carefully go over the field and ascertain as nearly as possible the relative merits of the Honolulu trade and market for footwear. Also the possibilities of extending the same to the Orient, because of the admiral location of this city in comparison to similar manufactories on the mainland.

About the middle of August the local promoters were successful in inducing Henry Hill, a shoe manufacturing expert of Lynn, Mass., to come to this city. Mr. Hill has been here since that time. He has gone about his investigations in a quiet and business like manner and has rigidly kept his own counsel in the matter. The gentleman is said to be thoroughly posted in every detail of the manufacture of shoes. He has been engaged in the business for the past twenty-five years. He brings with him letters from many of the prominent and some of the largest shoe manufacturers in the eastern states, vouching for his ability and expert judgment in matters pertaining to footwear in general.

During his stay in this city Mr. Hill has met with encouragement on every hand. Men of means on the islands have taken a kindly interest in the project, not only upon the grounds of its success from a financial point of view, but for the reason that the employment of the labor needed in its operation would prove of incalculable good to the community. The great prosperity of many of the medium-sized cities on the mainland today is due almost entirely to the presence of diversified manufactures and the regular employment of labor, with a good weekly pay roll. In his investigations Mr. Hill has considered the ability of the islands to supply the raw material needed in the making of shoes. He finds that goats are plentiful and that their skins will prove an excellent material for turning out the finished product. Hides of all sorts can also be readily secured. The starting of the shoe factory would also create the necessity of a tannery and it would only be a question of a very short time before another industry would therefore be added to the list.

The necessary roots and barks for the successful working of a tannery grow to a plentiful extent on the islands, and a tannery would naturally follow, as finished hides can be made much cheaper than they can be imported, with the cost of transportation added.

The intention of the promoters at the present time is to manufacture a medium grade shoe and perhaps a finer grade of ladies' shoes. All grades manufactured would be especially adapted for the wear and conditions of this locality. The eastern shoe manufacturer has to great extent overlooked this matter in sending shoes to the Hawaiian market, as it is well known that an article of footwear suitable for the conditions of climate and wear of one of the eastern states, for instance, might be wholly inadequate for use upon these islands.

The proposition has now reached such an advanced stage of development that the matter of a suitable site for the plant is now under consideration. Several locations have been inspected and options on some of the more favorable have been secured. The promoters decline at present to speak of the various sites under consideration, as a premature announcement might work injury.

A plant costing between \$75,000 and \$100,000, including all appliances and machinery, is now being planned. This equipment will have to come from the east and could be laid down at the docks of Honolulu by the time the building was erected and ready for occupancy.

Mr. Hill has a great array of statistics and estimates and he has information about the business at his tongue's end. He is rapidly bringing matters to a close and the incorporation of the company is only a question of a very short time.